

The Sun

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1919.

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Registration is "Encouraging" for Tammany.

In the opinion of the Evening Post, according to that newspaper's editorial declaration of October 8, "registration figures for the first two days are encouraging." They are encouraging, according to Tammany. The Evening Post is misled by its news, which, on the day it recorded its satisfaction with the registration, contained these statements:

"Two days of registration have resulted in nearly 100,000 more voters qualifying to cast their ballots in the November election than registered in the first two days of registration week of 1917, when a Majority campaign was on, and nearly 55,000 more than registered in the corresponding period of 1918, when, because of the choosing of Representatives in Congress, the election took on a national aspect."

"Politicians expressed surprise at the large registration figures for the first two days of registration week in a political campaign in which only city and borough officers and members of Assembly are to be elected."

Politicians who "expressed surprise at the large registration figures" in comparison with 1918 and 1917 must have forgotten their history.

In 1917 the right of suffrage had not been given to women. At the election in November of that year the voters approved the amendment to the Constitution under which women may now vote on terms of equality with men. The expansion of the New York electorate accomplished by this amendment should have brought in 1918 and this year a tremendous increase in the number of registered citizens.

But the country was at war in 1917 and 1918, and thousands of new voters and young voters were in the military service in this country and abroad. The men thus engaged who did register and vote did so at army camps. Many of them were occupied with soldierly duties to devote time and thought to politics. The women were doing war work with all their might and domestic politics was of small importance in their lives.

Because of these facts comparison of the registration figures of 1910 with those of 1917 and 1918 sheds little light on the present situation. The number of registrations this year, with hostilities over, the army demobilized; thousands of former soldiers, most of them young men who should make the most enthusiastic and capable political workers, at home, ought to be far in excess of the number in 1917 or 1918. It should be so much in excess of the number of registrations in either of those years as to throw those totals completely in the shade.

Unless there is a great improvement in the registration figures to-day and to-morrow the results of registration week will be highly encouraging to Tammany.

Yellow Jack Beaten.

Returning to Panama from the west coast of South America, where he had been directing the fight against yellow fever, Major-General WILLIAM C. GORGAS says that with the eradication of the scourge from the Ecuadorian seaport of Guayaquil the dread tropical disease is virtually exterminated.

Guayaquil was the last centre where yellow fever was endemic, and General GORGAS says that from the nature of the disease he believes that the few cases which may appear in remote communities "will burn out for lack of incoming persons who are not immune to the disease." About a year ago General GORGAS resumed his work at Guayaquil, which he had temporarily abandoned when the United States entered the war. He employed the same means of military sanitation by which he won distinction in combating the disease in Panama, enforcing the strictest measures of cleanliness, screening the dwellings and destroying the mosquito and its breeding places.

Yellow fever has been confined largely to the Western Hemisphere, although it has occasionally appeared

at Spanish ports and along the western coast of Africa. Almost from its first definite recognition in the West Indies it has been endemic in many of the islands. It has spread southward along both coasts of South America and westward to the Gulf and North Atlantic States. Memphis and New Orleans have been the greatest sufferers in this country.

From the time of General GORGAS's remarkable conquest of the disease in Panama it has been firmly believed that yellow fever could be eradicated. That this result has been actually accomplished marks one of the greatest triumphs of the medical and sanitary services. It ends the useless sacrifice of thousands of lives, and by removing their greatest peril opens up the tropics as a safe place of residence for the white race.

Lower Costs of Living Now Due.

Down can soon come the living costs of the American people. Down they will come if the profiteers, whether of organized capital, or organized labor or of organized industry else, will hold their runaway horses. Corn is here to do the job. Corn, if it gets any sort of chance in a fair field, will do it; for within one hundred million of three billions of bushels stands to-day the corn crop of the United States. And this is more than enough, if it is allowed to do its work, to drive famine prices out of our markets.

It is corn which feeds and fattens the cattle, the sheep and the hogs from which come our meats and our fats. It is corn which feeds and fattens the poultry from which come our eggs as well. It is corn which largely depends our butter, milk and cheese. It is corn, therefore, on which depends the great mass of American food supplies.

So with our abundance of corn—and there is superabundance—the American people's food bills need not stay up where they are. Though the Government persists in its wheat policy their general food bills should not be permitted to stay up.

It is a hard thing that when there will be some 300,000,000 bushels more of wheat than the American people could possibly consume it is put out to our own population as if it were desperately scarce. When, in spite of spring crop shrinkages, there will be probably more surplus wheat than there would be available bottoms to ship it overseas if there were foreign markets demanding it all, it is an indefensible thing that our own consumers must pay inordinate prices for such a bounty of bread.

Nevertheless, when there is so gigantic a corn crop, backed up by so generous a supply of potatoes as we have, with more than 350,000,000 bushels; when there is all this direct food before us, more moderate living costs are assured if corn—the broad basis of the whole country's general food supply—only be permitted to do its work of nourishing the nation. Let nobody, then, send in the way of this normal, necessary and beneficent work of corn.

How Half Truths Breed Whole Lies.

Our neighbor the World may find an illustration of the danger of some of its practices if it refers to the editorial columns of the Observer of Utica. In order to make it seem that the League of Nations plank adopted by the Massachusetts Republicans last Saturday was a direct rebuke to Senator Loomis the World on Monday offered editorially this fragment of the platform, and represented it as "a plain vote of censure":

"All are agreed that the sooner a final disposition of this problem is made the better it will be for the peoples of the world. We therefore favor prompt ratification of the treaty without amendment."

Such an utterance would indeed have been a plain vote of censure if our neighbor had been warranted by the truth of record in putting a period or full stop after the words "without amendment." But the platform is not thus punctuated. There is a true comma where the World prints a false period, and what follows the comma is this:

"but with such unequivocal and effective reservations as will make clear the unconditional right of the United States to withdraw from the League upon due notice, as will provide that the United States shall assume no obligation to employ American soldiers or sailors unless Congress shall by act or resolution so direct, as will make it clear that no domestic questions, such as the tariff and immigration, will be taken from the control of the United States, and that the United States shall be the sole judge as to the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. There must be no abridgment of the sovereignty of the nation, of the control of its own domestic affairs, or of the maintenance of its national policies."

All of this followed the comma after the words "without amendment." The World, in its editorial exhibit, misplaces the period in a manner that would make any reader suppose at first glance that the Republican declaration was unqualified for the immediate ratification of the treaty unchanged. Our neighbor seems to have attempted to quiet the protests of its own conscience by vaguely referring, further down in its editorial article, to "the effective and unequivocal reservations" demanded by the platform in lieu of formal amendments of the treaty. It disposes of these vital reservations as "nothing more or less than amplifications of provisions already embodied in the treaty."

We return to this rather unpleasant subject of misleading editorial statement because, as we have said,

the Utica Observer affords a striking example of the result of playing with half truths and substituting periods for commas. Under the title "Sanity at Home" the Utica newspaper copied on Tuesday the deceptively fragmentary extract which the World printed on Monday, overlooking altogether the existence of that part of the resolution which demanded the unequivocal and effective reservations which Senator Loomis patriotically endeavoring to secure. The Utica Observer remarks by way of comment on the mutilated excerpt:

"This is a part of the platform of the Massachusetts Republicans, adopted at the State convention. 'Senator Loomis does not appear to be representing the sentiment of his party at home—a fact which we have ascertained from the start and which we have often expressed.'"

Thus the half truth, as very often occurs, becomes the whole lie before it has travelled far from the place of origin. Yet we are glad to believe that the World would hate to be accused of deliberately misleading its readers. It is a more sophisticated and less mentally agile Democratic contemporary. We note also that the Utica Observer, like the World, has nothing to say about the explicit and unequivocal demand of the Massachusetts Democrats—Democrats, not Republicans—that the treaty shall be changed not merely by reservations but by formal amendment.

Old Gold From Julius Tower.

The war has released from a German stronghold some prisoners which were locked up during the entire life of the German Empire. These are the gold pieces put away in the Julius Tower of the citadel of Spandau after the Franco-Prussian war, when France had paid its five milliards to the victor. The Prussians did not go to the trouble to melt down the coins. They put them away as they came, whether in the form of French napoleons or English sovereigns. Perhaps the junkers of that day had in mind what later filled the ambitions of the junkers of 1914—the occupation of Paris and London.

Here were even the coins in readiness for dealing with the tradespeople of the conquered cities: sovereigns with which to buy beef and ale in the English capital; French gold pieces for feeding the bill of that Christmas dinner in Paris which WILLIAM and Son never ate. We do the Prussians the honor of assuming that in the fashionable places of the conquered they would pay for what they took from civilians, although the record in Belgium squints at the assumption.

Some of these gold pieces, which must be rubbing their eyes after nearly half a century of darkness, are now coming into the United States to pay for food and other supplies which America has sent to the distressed regions. It is a commentary on the difference between what the elder Prussians thought a war would cost and what it really did cost that the \$300,000 which was ordinarily kept in the Imperial treasure boxes at Spandau would pay less than a fifth of the present German debt to the United States for supplies.

Germany came by that gold through the pursuit of the ancient Hohenzollern business of war. She took it roughly and she parts with it in pain. But the chances are that some of this very metal will be going back to her soon; perhaps not in the form of sovereigns or napoleons, but rather as American eagles and gold bars. She will win it back by a quick return to industry. Her people know that there is no such thing for Germany, or for any other country which wishes to live, as impossibly short work hours and impossibly high wages. The Germans will get trade with the outer world by turning out goods cheaper than their neighbors. For their goods they will get gold and for the gold raw materials.

If a psychologist were in charge of the world's minting he might insist that these gold pieces be not melted down but instead stamped with the word "Reichskriegsschatz." Every time one of the coins returned to Germany on its errand the Germans would be reminded of the folly of their old masters in establishing a war bank which, like the Kaiser's great army, was a constant temptation to start something.

Paderewski's Personal Sacrifice.

In an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press PADEREWSKI, who exchanged the premiership of the pianoforte for the Premiership of Poland, declared last month that he had forgotten his art. "I have forgotten it," he said; "I have not played a piano for two years and three months; I do not regret it." Then he added as an afterthought, "I am happy to have sacrificed to the cause of my country what I held most dear."

To PADEREWSKI is attributed the saying that if he neglected to practise his art for one day he noticed the effect on his performance; if he neglected for two days his friends noticed it, and if he should neglect practice for three days the public would detect a falling off from the high standard he had led it to expect. As an artist the great Pole was his own most rigorous critic. He tolerated none of the subtleties in which a smaller man might have indulged. He gave always his best, a best laboriously acquired, even though he did love his art. Indeed PADEREWSKI did more than love his art; he respected it, respected himself, respected the tremendous following his genius brought to him. The most devoted of lovers may occasionally seek a holiday from his mistress without impair-

ment of his passion, but to his art PADEREWSKI was lover and ever faithful husband. The qualities which enabled PADEREWSKI to cultivate his talent to a plane of accomplishment which set him above all others are the same which have marked his political career. Thoroughness, honest labor, unflinching intellectual integrity, the high purpose to give in all his deeds the best his strength and mind could achieve have been evident in all his acts. Perhaps this statesman's abhorrence of falsehood, spoken or acted, most impresses, consciously and unconsciously, the world. His honor compels belief. That is a triumph only a man truly great can hope to win.

Mrs. Freda Brown's Stolen Money.

The operators of the New Jersey street railways on which the zone system of fare payment has been tried have asked the Public Utilities Commission of that State to allow them to abandon it because it has failed to work. Its operation has been marked by confusion and violence. Some of this was caused by opposition to the zone scheme undoubtedly honest. The motives actuating other lawless persons concerned in the disorders, however, are exposed in a report of an outbreak in Cliffside:

"Scores of stones were thrown. Passengers fled from the cars to avoid the missiles. Screams of women did not deter the rioters. 'The rioters jeered the crews and pulled from her platform a conductor. And then a straying beam of sunlight lit the window or no—merely, his eyes covered? 'Now I had not seen her eyes. They were brown and full of lustre. They were as lanterns that shine in the deep tunnel of a mine. At the end of these dim rooms, at the end of my clutched journey, at the end of my own long journey of eighty-one years, they beamed forth eagerly. So they must have shone even in his childhood; always there must have been this same brilliant softness in them. Looking up, he smiled. 'My health,' he said slowly, 'is precarious. I was none too well last year, but I—I was run into by a truck. I think the biggest trucks do choose the narrowest streets.' I do not come down town every day now, but I have sat in this chair for over fifty-one years. It is almost a habit with me, and one I find a little hard to relinquish. I have not always had this chair. I have had the car of circumstance, noisier drier and less twinkled. He pointed to the big outer room. 'I did not always have this quiet and seclusion. I used to have a corner out there. It was not anything like as fine as this, but for all that, in those days I was seeing more people. I wondered what the 'people' flashing across his mind, which among the great ones of American letters, and the lesser ones he had led into frenzies."

We talked of my concern, my father's book. Mr. Hitchcock has charge of the book. I am down stairs. I will take you to him. But as he spoke, again his physical powers seemed to fade. I slid out my hand in the event that he should need it. "Some other time," I began. "I can wait. I can go alone—" "No, no," he reassured me. "I will be happy to go with you. I suppose nothing, not even this physical distress, could eradicate his kindness or check his determination to befriend."

Presently he put on his spectacles and with fingers trembling he picked up a pencil. A pen, a pen was too exacting, too hurried, he decided. And began to write. He wrote a long time and with difficulty, one hand holding the other, helping it, trying to steady it. I thought he had charged his mind, had decided he could no longer go and was writing his confession. But, lo and behold, he handed me the paper it had only two or three words upon it: simply his address.

"We will go now," he said. He walked carefully but unassisted, with the steady, straight, undeviating step of one who must balance ever so little to right or left. He must have known his cane was ready to his hand there in the corner. But he ignored even that prop. There was that in him—his eye proclaimed it—that direct recognition of any right or long note. But when he handed me the paper it had only two or three words upon it: simply his address.

It is evident that the burglars of this town are not members of the I. W. W., for they are at work day and night. Welcomed Home. From the Kansas City Star. Michael G. Economy of Kansas City has returned home after two years in France with the Quartermaster's Corps.

Relative Values.

Aaron's a plumber, who's always at work. That is, when he wants to—at eight dollars a day. Aaron is lazy and sometimes he'll shirk. As hard working plumbers are given to, he'll shirk most anything. Aaron will, sure. "I'll be right around after lunch on the job!" But Aaron's forgetful, the movie's allure is sometimes too strong for a hard working man. No matter, with Aaron it always is May: His rent isn't high, he has money to spend. His work may be poor, but eight dollars a day is sure, for the union looks after that end.

Henry's a teacher, who's trying to show The youth of the day who come under his care.

The truth of the ages, imparting the glow That comes from great thoughts in Plutarchian air. He's always on time, for he's not without his gun.

Of losing his job—a political one: He earns fifteen hundred-dollar a year. Or just about half of the plumber, my son.

He has to dress well—he's a "gentleman," see! And live in a house of the higher class grade.

Well, he's badly in debt and beginning to be. Regretful he didn't make plumbing his trade.

W. W. WHITELOCK.

HENRY MILLS ALDEN.

Through an old section of an old city, among old houses, on an old street, orderly as a park, each paragraph had its title to the left of the page. He would sit silently and after an hour's meditation would write with unsteady fingers a few thoughtful words: "I am a brooder," he remarked benignly; "I have always been a brooder."

One day a few months ago some callers and his family sat about him, teacups in hand, a strange, gaunt woman entered bearing manuscripts and pallor. Visitors were tactfully led into another room. We could hear the woman's voice plaintive and explanatory.

"He sees every one who comes to him," Mrs. Alden told us, "and he reads faithfully every manuscript they leave."

Before long we heard a door closing and the dear gentleman in his invalid's gown came in to us. Some one had brought in a poem and was passing it from one to the other. It was conceded to be bad. Mr. Alden, however, found in it something he could praise. "I put myself in the writer's place," he said gently. "I make myself receptive to what he has to say."

As we talked he leaned his head on the back of his chair, closing his eyes. "Is Mr. Alden tired?" "No," Mrs. Alden replied, "as one who through long study knows every sign. But she moved her chair a little closer to his."

We continued to discuss the poem. Mrs. Alden reached over and with her fingers touched lightly Mr. Alden's soft white hair, fluffing it as she liked to see it. Under the sweet service, done almost unconsciously, Mr. Alden opened his eyes, and, looking at me, smiled charmingly.

His eyes, I think, were always thus at play. They were like another self. They took in the bodily weariness of youth with quiet condoning. Youth had been receding from his body like a tide for many years, but it never left his eyes. They were a visible spirit of him, undimmed, unmarred, eternal. With them, with the bright consciousness of them he awaited death. He spoke of it with the tenderness of a watcher, with a vast spiritual calm.

"It will be a lovely thing," he murmured, "to walk on the bridge between the material and the spiritual. To give all creation waiting for you—not just these little glimpses such as we are given here!" KATHRYN WHITE RYAN. New York, October 9.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

An Informed Opinion on Satisfactory Features of the Present Situation. To the Editor of This Sun.—Sir: The advocates of great terminal markets for the receipt and distribution of the city's daily food supply never consider or consult with the men who now receive and distribute that supply.

Perhaps 10,000,000 people are fed daily in Greater New York and the territory within fifty miles of the city. Wholesale markets and the men who accomplish this enormous task with but little waste are really worthy of serious consideration.

To satisfy the exacting desires and tastes of the New York public the whole known world is drawn upon. You will find in one corner grapes from Spain, prunes and lemons from Sicily and California, cauliflower from Oregon, France and Long Island, alligator pears from Cuba, pineapples from the Isle of Pines, bananas from Jamaica and onions from Bermuda and Spain.

MAYER DISCIPLINES RECREANT LAWYER.

Punishes Markewich With Publicity, Instead of Jail or Fine, on Complaint.

DEFENDANT IS CONTRITE.

Judge Warns Others of Respect Bar Owes Bench in Passing Sentence.

Publicity rather than jail or the payment of a fine was chosen yesterday by Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court in the case of Samuel Markewich, publisher of the New York Evening Mirror, for contempt of court. Thus Markewich will pay his penalty for recommending news to judges and thus vitiating the courts lightly be warned.

In his decision Judge Mayer spoke rather to offenders in general than to Markewich in particular, although he asserted that information remarks such as those of Markewich at an East Side mass meeting last September "can neither be justified nor excused."

The Judge, after being instructed to transmit to the New York Bar Association and to the New York County Lawyers Association a record of the entire proceedings, which were held in the courtroom of the Federal District Court, said that Markewich's conduct was "an ever-unhappy reminder." It was a week ago to-day that Markewich appeared in court and apologized for his conduct, and begged the court to take into consideration that the following day was the Jewish Day of Atonement.

The court, however, refused to accept his apology, Judge Mayer said, "and in his desire to make amends for his wrongful conduct, such utterances, opposed to the dignity of the court, and the training of a member of the bar, can only be accounted for in this case by the intoxicating effect which public meetings have on some persons. The conduct of defendant apparently was not the result of a deliberate intention to offend, but of a gross and unbecoming indiscretion for the court, however impulsively indulged in, can neither be justified nor excused, nor does the defendant seem to do so."

"In determining the disposition of defendant's plea of guilty, it is desirable to state some fundamental and simple principles."

"Courts are not concerned in a personal way with unjust reflections upon judicial action, but, to preserve respect for the judiciary, they must at all times vindicate their dignity, however unpleasant the particular task may be. Full and fair criticism of courts and their decisions is a right which belongs to the public, but it must be done in a way which does not reflect upon the dignity of the court. Government has secured, but false and inflammatory statements concerning courts and their decisions, calculated to excite the passions of the public, and to mislead the uninformed, strike at the very foundations of orderly government and must not be tolerated."

Vital Principles Involved.

"The case at bar is not without value for the opportunity it gives or restating vital and settled principles, adhered to in thought and action by those who believe in the rule of law and order. When dealing with a defendant, however, the court must take into consideration the facts and circumstances. It is desirable to make clear that courts are impersonal and not vindictive, no matter how grave may be the attack on the individual judge conducted by the bar or the public."

"In the case at bar defendant has made the fullest apology which words can convey. The publicity of the proceedings, the order of the court, and the fact that defendant was a member of the bar, all upon him both as a citizen and a public officer, the great regret which I am satisfied he genuinely feels, have manifested to him the punishment which he deserved. He has frankly stated that he has learned a lesson bitterly taught, and fine imprisonment will do no more. As it is the policy of this court to permit a defendant to make amends for his wrongdoing, an ever-unhappy reminder."

"In view of his contrite attitude and his apology, which is a full and complete one, and in view of the fact that his conduct so far as concerns his contempt of court is severely censured and such censure is herewith administered. Were the inclination of the court to do otherwise, the matter could stop here, but there is an aspect of the case which cannot officially be passed over."

Lawyer's Obligations Great.

"Of all men none owe a more scrupulous allegiance to law and order than a lawyer. If he advises and encourages disrespect for the courts, and if he makes statements concerning them, he helps undermine the very government to which he has sworn to be loyal. The wrong he does affects not only the courts but the bar as well."

"The New York Bar has always striven to preserve its honorable traditions and has been rightly jealous of its name. The right to discipline members of the bar rests with the courts, but it has been the practice that the bar itself shall first investigate the conduct of a member of the profession claimed to be in violation of his duties and obligations."

"It is deemed proper, therefore, that the conduct of the defendant shall be brought to the attention of the bar, and that the bar be instructed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the Association of the Bar and to the New York County Lawyers Association."

Judge Mayer's instructions to the District Attorney to file information with the court concerning Controlling Craig's recent letter and criticism of the courts, in violation of the rules of the bar, now pending, lent added interest to the decision in the Markewich case. The Craig letter probably will be presented to the court early next week.

FLAG ON ROOSEVELT'S CHAIR.

Memorial Emblem Rests in Capital on Way to New York City.

Special Dispatch to This Sun. ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The Roosevelt memorial flag, which is being relayed through the State by Boy Scouts and high school runners, arrived in Albany to-day and was placed in the chair occupied by Theodore Roosevelt when he was Governor. In the morning it will be started again on the way to New York City by appropriate memorial exercises in the Albany High School.

the Sun Calendar

For eastern New York and southern New England—Showers and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fresh, with lower temperature; fresh, probably strong southerly winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fresh, with lower temperature; fresh, probably strong southerly winds.

For northern New England—Showers and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fresh, with lower temperature; fresh, probably strong southerly winds.

For western New York—Showers to-day; to-morrow, fresh, with lower temperature; fresh, probably strong southerly winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Pressure is high over the Atlantic coast and over the northwestern part of the continent, with a low extending from the Mexican border, in which there are two storm centers, one over the Gulf of Mexico and the other over the Gulf of California.

To the east of the belt of the pressure, the weather is generally fair, with readings in the 60s and 70s. In the western part of the continent, the weather is generally fair, with readings in the 60s and 70s. In the southern part of the continent, the weather is generally fair, with readings in the 60s and 70s.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, October 9, 1919.

Station.	Temp.	Bar.	Wind.	Rel. Hum.	Clouds.
Albany	64	30.1	SE 10	75	Cloudy
Albany	64	30.1	SE 10	75	Cloudy
Albany	64	30.1	SE 10	75	Cloudy
Albany	64	30.1	SE 10	75	Cloudy
Albany	64	30.1	SE 10	75	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Barometer.	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Albany	30.1	30.1
Albany	30.1	30.1
Albany	30.1	30.1
Albany	30.1	30.1
Albany	30.1	30.1

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Registration and party enrollment, 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. at the New York City Hall, 100 City Hall Place. The New York City Hall, 100 City Hall Place, will be open to the public from 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. for the purpose of receiving applications for registration and party enrollment. The New York City Hall, 100 City Hall Place, will be open to the public from 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. for the purpose of receiving applications for registration and party enrollment.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"The League of Nations" by Edward E. Rusek. Wednesday High, 115th Street, west of Seventh avenue. "The League of Nations" by Edward E. Rusek. Wednesday High, 115th Street, west of Seventh avenue. "The League of Nations" by Edward E. Rusek. Wednesday High, 115th Street, west of Seventh avenue.

FAVORS MRS. MUMM'S PLEA.

House Committee Would Grant Her Repatriation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—By unanimous vote, the House Immigration Committee to-day recommended adoption of a resolution to repatriate Mrs. Frances Scovel Mumm, a native of Kansas who was married to Walter Mumm, a Frenchman, in 1914, and who was deported from him in 1918. At the outbreak of the war Mumm resumed his German citizenship and his French citizenship. He was a member of the French Committee for the Relief of the War Victims. He was a member of the French Committee for the Relief of the War Victims. He was a member of the French Committee for the Relief of the War Victims.

John Drew Left \$1